

## Shipping.

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## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S  
LEMON SQUASH.  
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 6a.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old  
branded Brandy, all of which are of ex-  
cellent quality and good value for the money.  
The same being specially selected by our  
London House, and bought direct from the most  
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled  
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the  
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state  
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,  
and initial letter for quality desired.  
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram  
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	12	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00

E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50
	Per Case.	Per Doz.
	Quarts.	Pints.

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	0.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien.....	7	0.50
D. La Rose.....	12	0.50

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vin- tage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Sherry, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of Whiskies, Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Curacao Chartreuse	Maraschino Herrling's Cherry Cordial Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.
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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 24th.  
The Emperor while at Fiume made a com-  
plimentary inspection of the Mediterranean  
Squadron.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The cutting of veneers is now done by  
electricity.

Five Chinese men-of-war arrived at Woosung  
on Saturday and were reported to be going up  
the Yangtze. They had not left on Sunday after-  
noon.

TO-MORROW evening Tragedian Miln and his  
company will play *Richelieu*, and they promise  
to beat the record.

SOME women wear their lives out trying to look  
young, but they do not tire themselves half so  
much as they tire their people.

LETTERS have reached Shanghai from Hangchow  
stating that a riot was expected there on Mon-  
day, placards having been posted to that effect  
in the city.

THE English telephone patents have expired,  
and the monopoly there has come to an end.  
The Bell patents in America have still three  
years to run.

RUSSIA's Health Department has issued a state-  
ment that the Empire's population on January 1,  
1890, was 123,342,758. The births in 1888 were  
5,116,996, against 5,345,518 deaths.

NEWS was received at Shanghai from Loh-  
pang on Sunday afternoon that there was some  
anxiety there and at Quinsan, some doubts being  
felt as to the fidelity of the troops.

A BUILDING in course of erection on Broadway,  
in New York, is being constructed of yellow  
bricks, with red and white glazed tiles, which give a  
close resemblance to roughly dressed stone.

IVAN Nicholavich Zykoff of St. Petersburg has  
discovered a method of baking rye bread direct  
from the grain. The rye is washed to clean it,  
and immediately after is turned into dough and  
baked.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to  
the performance of Byron's comedy "Courtship,"  
which is to take place at the Theatre Royal,  
City Hall, to-night. The "Mummers" promise  
to eclipse all their previous efforts, and a bumper  
house is pretty well assured.

AN Italian journal describes a new pharo light,  
which is said to be as powerful as the electric  
light, and the efficiency of which is not impaired  
by fog. A clockwork arrangement pours  
powdered magnesium into the flame of a round  
wick lamp, producing an extremely brilliant flash  
of light.

ARTHUR Hang Gong, the leader of the Chinese  
who banqueted Governor Kintore at Port  
Darwin, is a native of the Northern Territory;  
his mother hailed from Liverpool, England, but  
by courtesy he is called a Chinaman. It is  
rumoured that Kintore recommends him for a  
C.M.G. ship.

The Legislative Council did not meet this after-  
noon, pursuant to adjournment. The reason is  
that the Government are trying to revise the  
Kewick Bill and make it fit everybody's ideas,  
and it will take time and brains to do that. And  
when it is done the Hon. J. J. Kewick won't  
know the Bill again.

IN Frankfurt experiments are to be made to  
show the application of electricity to aerial nav-  
igation. The pulley which controls the ascent  
and descent of the balloon will be operated by  
an electric motor, and a telephone wire will  
enable conversation to be carried on between  
those in the balloon and those at the start-  
ing-point below.

UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown. The  
*Hoch Shimbun* says that the Emperor of Japan  
is feeling very anxious at the display of the  
feeling in words and actions of late by the people.  
His Majesty often refers to the matter of the  
Rev. Mr. Large at Araba, and makes  
enquiries of the Superintendent General of Police  
whether the murderers have been discovered.

EITHER the French authorities exaggerate, or  
the journals of Tonquin are very modest. This  
is the way the *Independence Tonkinoise* puts a  
little tragedy—Inspector Rigou and the Quan-  
an (presumably a sort of mandarin of Hangchow)  
succeeding in surrounding the village of Than-  
hien, where a band of forty pirates were reported  
to exist. The band was exterminated.—Before  
this our details of the obliteration of nineteen  
pirates at Kowloon City pale into two lines.

COLONEL BOB INGERSOLL has a great many  
conundrums put to him in the shape of questions  
about his religious beliefs. Recently he was  
stopped on the street by a tall, cadaverous-  
looking individual, who said in a deep,  
sepulchral voice: "Colonel Ingersoll, do you  
believe in a hereafter—a future life beyond this  
world?" "I don't know," replied the dis-  
tinguished agnostic. "It is a greater mystery  
how I came into the world than my living again  
in another. Now that I am started, I may go  
on indefinitely."

H.I.H. the Carewiteh lately instructed the  
Russian Minister to present the sum of  
2,000 yen to the police, in remuneration for their  
trouble in guarding his various routes in Japan.  
He also sent 500 yen and 200 yen towards the  
funeral of the Tokyo Orphan Asylum and  
Hosho Lyng-Ho Hospital, respectively. The  
Japanese authorities have despatched a number  
of photographers of Tokyo to the north-eastern  
provinces to take photographs of various cele-  
brated places, which were to have been visited  
by the Russian Crown Prince, with the intention  
of presenting copies to him.

THE amount spent annually on gubernatorialism  
in Australia—Victoria, £10,000; New South  
Wales, £7,000; South Australia, £5,000;  
Queensland, £3,000; West Australia, £2,000;  
Tasmania, £1,000; New Zealand, £1,000;  
Extras, including salaries of *admiral-de-camp*,  
private secretaries, special trains, maintenance  
of Government houses and grounds, gas, and in  
some provinces, coal, interest on capital, &c.,  
say, £30,000; total, £68,000. This is still  
especially if it is remembered that the salary of  
the President of the United States, the head of  
over 70 millions of people, is only £10,000, but  
we would gladly take the Chair, as a special  
favor to the people, on half the sum.

At the Magistrate's to-day Chang Ngan and  
Chang Tang were charged on remand (N) with  
being in possession of opium without a permit  
and assaulting police officers in the execution of  
their duty (S) with assault. The evidence of  
Yu Pak Shan, excise officer, showed that on the  
22nd inst. in the afternoon he went on board a  
junk used by a contractor for carrying stone.  
The first defendant was smoking opium. Witness  
said he came to search for opium, and showed  
his badge. The second defendant threw over-  
board a pot of opium, and then the first said  
there was no opium on board. The second then  
instructed a number of men to attack the  
officer. A man named Sang Yok Shang came  
alongside in a boat and urged the crowd to  
beat the officer and throw him overboard.  
Witness did not notice if they killed him, as he  
(Yu Pak Shan) would be answerable for the  
consequences. He also said to the officer "You  
cannot arrest me, if you want to do so you must  
go to the Governor and get him to sign a paper." Mr.  
Robinson for the defence sought to  
establish that the Excise Officer had tried to  
arrest the defendants, which was beyond his  
power, and they were quite justified in resisting.  
Excise officers could seize opium, but had no  
power of arrest, and it was perfectly lawful to  
resist by every means.—The case was adjourned  
for a week.

BIRDS of charcoal scattered around absorb  
sickroom impurities.

A MACHINE has been invented for drilling  
square, oblong, or hexagonal holes, heretofore  
found impossible.

A SWEDISH engineer claims to have invented  
a new machine for making horseshoe nails out  
of iron rods, the machinery making 140 strokes  
per minute, each stroke producing two nails.

OWING to anticipated trouble at Tongchow,  
the *Aspie* left Chinkiang for that place on the 18th.  
She returned to Chinkiang, but left again, and  
was passed at Tongchow on Sunday morning by  
the *Tahsing*.

A NEW process of refining sugar depends  
largely upon the use of fuosullic acid. As  
applied to beet sugar, the process is said to cost  
practically nothing, owing to valuable residuary  
products.

THERE is a good deal of smuggling in arms from  
Hongkong to Shanghai going on just now, accord-  
ing to the *N. C. Daily News*. Arms are con-  
tinually being smuggled, but not to so great an  
extent as at present.

SCENE—A Contemporary's office.—Foreman—  
"That article about the Missionary atrocities in  
the North has all piced. What shall I do?"  
Editor—"Shove the type together, head it  
"Fugate Waters Murmur," and let it rip."

EXPERIMENTS with the view of improving the  
quality of steel by the addition of aluminium are  
being made at the Carbon Iron Works in Pitts-  
burg, and are said to be very successful. As  
much as 3.10 per cent. of aluminium is used.

THE *Independence Tonkinoise* says that on the  
8th inst. eighteen carrier pigeons from the Hanoi  
military depot performed a journey of 90  
kilometres in an hour and three quarters, and  
expresses the hope that even better results will  
shortly be attained.

"IT IS TRUE," remarked the pessimist, "there is  
still some honesty left in the world. The names  
factories in the region of those rivers call it  
plainly 'Moselle wine' and 'Rhine wine'; but in  
other places they don't seem to care what  
streams they take the water from."

IN the *Manchester Guardian* quite recently  
appeared two suggestive advertisements side by  
side. One was for a "woman" who was a good  
cook, to whom £45 a year was offered, and the  
other was for "a lady by birth and education,"  
to act as nurse to a child at an annual salary of  
£20.

ANASTASIOS, the chief of the famous Greek  
brigands, whose cheerful habit is to kidnap  
harmless travellers and keep them on short  
commissions till a ransom is paid, is described as  
a type of perfect Greek beauty, a very cultivated  
man, who speaks four languages and has the  
manners of court.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
the following programme at the Barrack Square,  
this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—  
March "Faded Dubs".....Boyetta.  
Lancers "Duke of Fife".....Boyetta.  
The last of the Summer night in the Garden.....Collins.  
Polka "Toujours Gallant".....Fahrbach.  
Quadrille "Fun of the Fair".....Williams.  
Gala "Immer Fiedel".....Zieff.

IN India a novel application of electricity has  
recently been made in elephant-catching. At a  
recent capture of about forty of these animals,  
when the last of their untidy bodies had  
passed the entrance into the khadda, the signal  
for barring their exit was given instantaneously  
and without a word spoken, by means of an  
electric wire.

THE *Trip* affirms that, in connection with the  
recent visit to China, it was finally determined  
to send Japanese men-of-war for the protection  
of Japanese property in Shanghai, and that,  
acting on this resolve, the *Yamato* K.R., under  
the command of Captain Morokoa, was  
despatched on the 14th inst. It was expected  
that she would be followed by two or three other  
vessels.

ONE of the latest inventions in connection  
with the electric light is a silent cab. Several  
clubs and hotels in London have already been  
supplied with this useful commodity. Two lamps  
are suspended outside the building, one red and  
the other green, and by pressing a knob in the  
entrance hall one or other of the lamps can be  
lit at will. The red light calls a four wheeler,  
and the green a hansom.

THE Customs Revenue cruiser *Ling-fong*,  
Captain Thompson, has been ordered to Canton  
to afford protection to Shamen in case of  
emergency, and the *Fatshan* passed the *Ling-  
fong* on route last evening above Tiger Island.  
H.M.S. *Pigmy* and the *Ling-fong* will be ample  
protection to the community in case of danger,  
but our latest advice are to the effect that  
affairs are as quiet as usual again.

THE schoolmaster abroad. At a recent N.S.W.  
political meeting a gentleman who advocates the  
disposal of the dead by cremation asked the can-  
didate: "Do you favour the establishment of a  
crematorium?" The candidate looked bewildered,  
but presently replied, his face glowing with  
sudden enlightenment: "Of course I do. In a  
country like this so admirably fitted for the pur-  
pose, one cannot but favour the establishment of  
better-factories."

THERE are undoubtedly, says a writer in *Scribner*  
for April, many men and women in New York  
to-day who went down to the Battery and  
cheered and waved their hands in greeting to  
the first steamship that entered this port from  
Europe. This important event took place on  
April 23, 1891, and it was doubly interesting  
because it was the first transatlantic  
steamship to come to anchor in the harbor that  
day, but the second also; steam travel across  
the sea thus beginning with a race that was  
earnestly contested and brilliantly won. Further-  
more, it was a race that attracted infinitely more  
attention than any of the contests that have  
succeeded it. Two steam vessels had crossed the  
Atlantic in previous years, both having started  
from this side; the *Savannah* from Savannah  
in 1819, and the *Royal William* from  
Quebec in 1831, but neither of these  
vessels had demonstrated the feasibility  
of abandoning the fine sailing packets  
and clippers for steamers when it came  
to a long voyage. The *Savannah* used  
both steam and sail during eighteen of the  
twenty-five days required for a passage to  
Liverpool, and more than one clipper over-  
took and passed her during the voyage. The  
clipper *Royal William* had to utilize sail to insure  
coal in order to carry sufficient fuel to insure  
completion of the voyage. Public interest  
accordingly was deeply stirred on both sides of  
the ocean when, in 1837, it was learned that two  
steam vessels were on the stocks, building for  
the American service. These were the *Stirling*  
at London and the *Great Western* at Bristol. It  
was these vessels that made the first race; the  
*Stirling* making the trip, measured from Queens-  
town, in eighteen and a half days and the *Great  
Western* in fourteen and a half days; the *Great  
Western* having had nearly four days' start; came  
in a few hours ahead of the winner. She  
brought seven passengers, but whether the *Great  
Western* had others than her crew on board  
cannot now be ascertained.

THE latest discovery for dyspepsia is that  
pineapple juice is as active a digester as pepsin.

PLATINUM can now be drawn into wire so fine  
that twenty-seven twisted together can be inserted  
in the hollow of a hair.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the  
following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited.....\$ 50  
B. P. Karanjia, Canton.....5

M. PLANTÉ's new process of engraving on glass  
and crystal by electricity is found capable of  
producing results of marvellous delicacy. The  
plate to be engraved is covered with a concen-  
trated solution of nitrate of potash and put in  
connection with one of the poles of the battery,  
the design being traced out with a fine platinum  
point connected to the other pole.

It is stated that a "noble" English lord recently  
gave a boxing-show in his drawing-room at  
which many ladies were present. She suggested  
that twenty-seven twisted together can be inserted  
in the hollow of a hair. They were divided  
into three pairs. Each wore rubber-sole boots  
to prevent slipping on the polished floor. The  
boxing was of a business-like character, and  
blood was drawn in every bout. The noble  
ladies, however, showed not the least squeamish-  
ness, and applauded enthusiastically, clapping  
their gloved hands, and rapping chairs with  
their fans. Three separate fights were brought  
off, and the whole affair was voted a great  
success, worthy of repetition.

AMONG other contemplated changes in the China  
Squadron, we learn that H.M.S. *Pigmy* has been  
ordered to the Cape of Good Hope station. It  
is reported by a Yokohama contemporary that  
H.M.S. *Pallas* and *Phoebe* will shortly join this  
station. They are of the smaller class of second  
class cruisers, of the same type as those recently  
built for the Australian service, with protective  
decks from one inch to two inches thick. They  
are of 4,575 tons and 17,500 horse-power,  
steaming from 10 to 10 knots. They carry  
eight 4.7 in. and eight 3-pdr. quick-firing guns,  
besides machine guns, &c., and have a crew of  
about 100 men. The *Stirling* has been ordered  
to return to Chatham to be paid off. She will be  
replaced by her sister ship the *Merrivale*.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Achroyd, Acting Chief  
Justice.)

## FRASER-SMITH v. SASSOON.

In this suit, which is an action for damages  
on account of insanitary drains, Mr. Holmes on  
behalf of plaintiff again applied for an adjourn-  
ment. He had filed affidavits in support of the  
application, and now repeated his request for an  
adjournment for ten weeks.

His Lordship said he had not seen the  
affidavits.

Mr. Hastings said that they were entirely  
insufficient. There was one affidavit from  
Dr. Canfield saying that Mr. Fraser-Smith  
was advised by him early this year to get  
away for two months holiday. That was all.  
There was no statement that he was suffering  
from any illness, or compelled to leave the  
Colony. There was another affidavit by Mr.  
Maclean saying that he expected him to return  
in ten weeks. But there was no affidavit that  
he was suffering from any disease. The proper  
cause would have been for plaintiff to apply  
for examination *de bene esse*, and not to go  
away and leave his solicitor to ask for an  
adjournment for ten weeks. He submitted that  
a most improper course had been pursued, and  
the cause ought to be withdrawn, leave being  
given to plaintiff to bring a fresh action if ever  
he returned to the Colony.

His Lordship thought Dr. Canfield's affidavit  
unsatisfactory.  
Mr. Holmes admitted that it was not as  
strong as he would have liked, but it  
showed that he was obliged to go away, and the  
other affidavit said that at the time of his depart-  
ure he was not well.

Mr. Hastings said it was very inconvenient to  
the defendant and might be prejudicial to his  
interests to have this case hanging over him.

Mr. Holmes submitted that it would be  
merely a matter of costs.

Mr. Hastings urged that the proper course  
would have been to take an affidavit *de bene esse*,  
and he could have done that at any time. Not  
having done so, he must accept the inevitable  
and the cause must be dismissed, with liberty  
to bring a fresh action—*Archebold on Affidavits*.  
He ventured to say there was no precedent  
whatever that could be quoted in which a case  
had been adjourned ten weeks on account of the  
absence of the plaintiff, who went away the  
day before the trial was to come on. The  
proper course was well known.

His Lordship observed that there was no  
affidavit stating that plaintiff was a material wit-  
ness.

Mr. Holmes submitted that a plaintiff must be  
a material witness.

His Lordship—Oh no, he might not.

Mr. Holmes contended that if there had been  
an application for postponement in the case of  
an ordinary witness leaving the colony, the  
remarks about affidavits *de bene esse* would apply,  
but the plaintiff's presence was more important,  
and defendant would not be injured by delay.

His Lordship—We do not know that.

Mr. Hastings urged that his client would be  
injured by having the case hanging over him.

His Lordship did not see that he would be  
better off if the case were dismissed with leave  
to bring a fresh suit. It would still be hanging  
over him.

Mr. Hastings said that very likely no more  
would be heard of it.

His Lordship could not adopt that view. There  
was however a section about dismissing a case  
for want of prosecution.

Mr. Hastings thought that as the case had  
been set down for trial and plaintiff did not  
appear he should be dismissed.

After some further discussion his lordship  
said he would make an order next Friday, as in  
the meantime he wanted to look through the  
papers in the case.

"JULIUS CÆSAR" AT THE  
THEATRE ROYAL.

The first public appearance of Mr. Miln after  
his lengthy sojourn in Shanghai and Japan was  
signalled by the attendance at the City Hall  
last night of the most enthusiastic, albeit some-  
what chumschuried, audience that we have  
known him play to. The reason is obvious.  
On the first appearance of this excellent  
company of artists in Hongkong their  
established reputation as high as it was  
well merited, and it is small wonder that, in a  
community generally credited with possessing  
excellent tastes in matters histrionic, Mr. Miln  
and his talented Shakespearean company should  
meet with a fitting reception. Their welcome  
was hearty, and we are but expressing the  
opinions of the educated section of the public  
when we say that Mr. Miln richly merits  
all the support that can be extended to him,  
passing over the claps of his undoubted

talents, a manager who has the enterprise to  
cater to the tastes of isolated communities such  
as ours—and that too on the elaborate scale  
that Mr. Miln has done—is worthy alike of  
praise and patronage, and on the grounds that  
merit rarely falls to score, we venture to predict  
that the stay of the Company here will be both  
pleasant and profitable. In the choice of "Julius  
Cæsar" for the opening night the management  
exercised a wise discretion. The play itself  
is a most magnificent one, to which are attached  
a many aids and stage accessories that  
when it is put on in the style that Mr. Miln  
invariably adheres to, even as a spectacular  
display it is a sight worth witnessing. As  
*Marc Antony*, Mr. Miln was superb, and  
delivered his burning lines in a manner that  
evidenced talents of the very highest order  
alike in his immediate histrionic work and in  
the succession of dramatic pictures that he  
presented. And taking the cue from their leader  
the individual members of the company strove  
to excel themselves, and with scarcely any  
exception undoubtedly succeeded. Mr. Wake-  
field was cast for *Cæsar*, but is far too young for  
the part, and although well made up could  
scarcely lay the flattering unction to his soul that  
he represented the man who was regarded as  
the probable father of *Brutus*. This young  
gentleman, however, worked like a Trojan, and  
gave promise of one day being a first-class  
actor. Hard study, Mr. Wakefield, and the goal  
is within measurable reach. Mr. Montgomery,  
as *Brutus* was admirable, and displayed qualities  
of a higher order than we had previously given  
him credit for. This gentleman possesses a fine  
stage appearance, and last night he looked every  
inch a Roman and acted with considerable  
dramatic power, dignity, and discrimination;  
especially so at the close of the  
tent scene, where the ghost of *Cæsar* had  
appeared, and his death scene too was masterly  
piece of acting. "Julius Cæsar" has not often  
been performed in Hongkong, but those who  
have witnessed it "in other climes" had an  
opportunity of comparing the *Cæsar* of Mr.  
Atholwood with other actors in the same character  
—and we venture to say that the comparison  
would be decidedly favorable to Mr. Atholwood.  
The same gentleman also played the parts of  
*Octavius* with success. The *Cassius* of Mr. J.  
H. Miln was also an admirable piece of acting;  
sterling and consistent throughout, and as is in-  
evitably the case he succeeded in invoking some  
of the heartiest applause of the evening. Mr.  
J. Stark as *Trubius* seemed to be hardly  
as much at home as in some other parts in  
which we have seen him, while Mr. Money, who  
 essayed the *Soothsayer*, on the contrary, has  
decidedly improved. Miss Louise Jordan elected  
to play the small part of *Lucius* (for ladies have  
little to do in the stormy scenes of "Julius  
Cæsar") and played it with her usual taste and  
naturalness. The dresses which this lady wears  
are always visions of loveliness even if not joys  
for ever, and the suit of golden armor which she  
donned last night was beyond compare. She also  
succeeded in deftly covering the absence of the  
violinist when singing without the usual  
accompaniment. As *Portia* Miss Kate Doug-  
lass had but small scope for the display of her  
high dramatic talents, but whatever she does  
essay, be it a small or great part, she plays  
always the same, carefully and conscientiously,  
and never



The Government of Bulgaria, in view of the disturbed state of Europe, have ordered 40,000 Mannlicher rifles in Vienna. They are all to be delivered before September next.

It is reported that the Russian wheat crops are in a very critical condition, and a failure is anticipated.

A society has been formed at a leading town and port of Russia, situated on the Black Sea, for the purpose of assisting the persecuted Russian Jews to emigrate to Great Britain.

It is anticipated that during the autumn fully 60,000 Jews will be landed in England.

A central committee has been formed in Berlin to afford relief to the exiled Russian Jews.

The census returns in Ireland show a decrease in the population during the last decade of 500,000.

## HUMAN.

## A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

## IV.

But things change even in Human. As the result of a visit to the province at the end of last year, I was led to conclude the people were much more amenable than they used to be. Whether this held good also with regard to the "tougher" places with which I was acquainted, I considered it my duty to go and find out; hence the journey. In one respect we soon noticed a most hopeful sign, in the fact that the authorities were not nearly so feverishly anxious to keep their eye on all our movements. We were permitted to reach Changsha without being taken in charge, and this was promising. As we anchored once more in the evening, in the old spot, over against the city, intending on the following morning, to repeat the experiment of thirteen years before, I cannot deny that I found myself very much afraid, and with no liking for the task before us. Whether it was sheer cowardice, or due to the fact that residence in the East unsettles one's nerves, I do not know, but the feeling was intensely painful, and practically unfitted me for the undertaking. There are none so quick to note the slightest touch of timidity and to play on it, as the Hunan roughs. For this there was but one cure. I was to "lift mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." The help came through the word which Christ addressed to the sinking Peter when he volunteered to walk upon the water, an effort he had no particular call to make. "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" I remember that what prevented Peter's walking from being a success was his allowing his attention to be taken up with the winds. "When he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid,"—and withdrawn from his Lord; as if he would not have sunk just as speedily in a calm, but for his aid. The matter was now quite plain to me. I had allowed "the winds" to occupy my mind to the exclusion of all besides.

The Lord had been for the moment forgotten in the matter, as we had been in the past. His presence was often enough before and never found Him fail us; or as if we had any reason to suppose His power would fail us now. Reviving faith in Divine help removed the fear. We were enabled next day to walk into that nest of hornets with as little trepidation as into one's own house; and all the rest of the journey we were entirely free from it. I write this because it may help another timid one in like straits.

The following morning the friendly north wind blew freshly, and after breakfast quickly carried us over to the city. We stepped ashore, my two assistants and I, and began our work in the riverside street. The day was threatening, so it was not so crowded as on our first attempt, and to our great joy we found the people in good humour, and quite friendly. Talking and selling came at length to the small West Gate, and saw before us a long, straight, busy street, hung with handsome sign boards, and crowded with people all intent on their own business. It had been our intention to leave the city severely alone, and to be allowed to remain unmolested in the suburb, but this slight proved too tempting. Only fifty yards more and we should be openly through the gate, and within the walls. Policy said "Turn away, you are doing well; wait till you have been over all the streets outside." But in such a case policy has a poor chance. We turned towards it, and as we did so the soldiers on guard sprang to arms, and drew themselves up on either side to keep us out. The officer in charge came forward to meet us, and ordered us off. We tried to reason with him, but he said he had instructions to keep "foreign devils" out, and we had better go away quietly. As the best thing open to us was to follow his advice, and returned to our work in the riverside street. This, however, was now at an end; we were immediately set upon by a crowd of roughs, who stole our books, hurled us about, and made it clear that it was time for us to be off; so we managed to slip down to the river, got into a sampan and rowed away.

The results of the morning's work were about one hour's peaceful conversation with the people on their own streets, about one hundred books sold, and as many more stolen. Not a great deal certainly, but yet the most that has been as yet accomplished at Changsha. Till the city gate incident, the people were friendly enough, but as soon as I left the officer, according to my men, he began railing and reviling, and so started off the roughs. To the authorities at Changsha I would make humble petition in much the same sense as Pat used when he sat on the back of the American. "Oh, we are not devils, we are men, please don't help me, but if you won't please don't help the bear." If they would help us, or even simply refrain from hindering us, I think some headway might now be made. As we had no wish to waste time in a round of diplomatics with the officials, as soon as we got back to our boat we took advantage of the good wind, and continued our journey up the river.—N. C. Daily News.

## ICHANG.

## (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 16th. Perhaps you would like to know how the excitement in Ichang originated. The first move was to spread the report that the Roman Catholic Nunnery was a brothel, scribbling up the most frightful language on the walls, to which I was the first to direct attention and suggested that the walls should be white-washed. This it was rumoured that the riot at Ichang was because certain people who went to search discovered a boat-load of children, living and dead, which the R.C. were secretly sending away, and a huge pile of children's bones below the flow of the Wu Tien Chuan Tang. After this the Ichang officials put out a proclamation threatening all who tried to stir up a riot or spread stories about Europeans with instant decapitation, and banishment for minor offenders. The foreigners, it was said, had bribed the mandarins to do this. So things went on until the morning of Friday, the 16th. One of the first things I heard was that thousands of people were on the way in from "Ichang," the district north of the city to burn down the Roman Catholic Mission, and so, the C.P.'s, was out with the soldiers to meet them. I sent a note to the Consul asking if there was any truth in this, but he recoiled the idea as the mandarins had promised to let him know if

anything was mooted. As the forenoon wore on the report was that the people praying for rain who formerly made a disturbance at the Custom House were to come back on the 15th of the Chinese month and pull the whole place down. In the afternoon of Friday there were theatricals in the Carpenter's Guild opposite our Church and the report was industriously spread amongst the crowd that the Roman Catholics in Ichang had killed eighty children and stewed them down into medicine. Later on some of our Christians stopped to read the proclamation at the yamen door and a man shouted at the top of his voice—"Yes, that is the proclamation, but the real meaning of it is that all who have eaten the foreigners' religion will get their heads cut off." As they went up the street they were mobbed and assaulted and in the evening came and told me how threatening things were. Along with Dr. Pile and Mr. Deans I took them to the Consulate that the Consul might examine them himself and find out how things stood. By this time, however, he had evidently heard enough not to doubt what I reported and dispensed with any cross-examination of my informants. He said he would at once write to the Chinese. At the very time we were at the Consulate a band of soldiers slipped out of the C.P.'s yamen with their coats turned, after they were supposed to have retired for the night, and went along the street shouting and collecting a crowd, making straight for our station outside the north gate, where they were to commence the work of destruction, as it is isolated and unprotected. On the way an influential resident related to some of our converts stopped them, and reasoned with them on the gravity of the offence and the certainty of their being detected and punished, finally prevailing on them to turn quickly back. One place is destroyed, all will go, and the escape we had was so narrow that the Chinese at first hesitated to speak about it to me.

On Saturday, the 17th, it rained in torrents, which was a God-send, as the Consul said. Rumours of all kinds are thick. We are literally living on a volcano and the eruption may come at any moment.

I have traced the ringleaders and authors of the false stories in several instances and with one solitary exception all are connected with the yamen.

Let us hope a gun-boat will arrive soon: A French gun-boat tried to come up and the report of her coming did much good for a day or two. The people said she was bringing three thousand French soldiers to punish those who had made a disturbance at the Custom House, at the request of the Commissioner, who is Frenchman. Then we heard she had gone back and the reason was given that the officials at Ichang were afraid of her and had sent a telegram to General Liu, of Franco-Chinese War fame. General Liu sent in reply a telegram to the Captain of the gun-boat and such was the terror of his name that the Frenchman turned round and steamed down river with all speed.

No one can accuse Ichang of being a dull place, to live in at present.—N. C. Daily News.

## WUHU.

## (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17th. We are tolerably quiet here now, though it is still thought advisable to retain a strong guard of soldiers at the Consulate, Customs, and the Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Missions, premises. It was feared that a garison of Chinese soldiers would be little better than a riot, but it has proved different in our case, for they seem a fairly decent and quiet set of men, kept well under control by the officers, who however do not believe in sparing the rod. We rather expected that all claims would speedily be settled, but after a consultation with the Viceroy the Tactful refuses to admit any claims. He is now away on a visit to the Governor of the province. What will be the result remains to be seen. Some one must be punished for such an outbreak as we had here, and it seems the weakest must go to the wall. The Tactful and Helen were both called to Nanjing, and as a result the Helen is dismissed, though I believe he did all that was possible for a man in his position.

The country to the north of the Yangtze is suffering very much from drought; in some places they have not even drinking water, and for many square miles the country is so dry that they cannot plant their rice. Those next the Yangtze are even suffering from the main river, which is an extremely rare occurrence. Unless we soon have plenty of rain I fear the prospects for the rice harvest are very poor. This North Yangtze district too is somewhat disturbed, the result doubtless of the uprisings in the other places.

At Wuchew, a city about 30 miles from Wuhu, a placard was issued a few days ago recounting the transactions at the river ports, as evidence of the truth of all reports about foreign property, rented for mission purposes. Notice was immediately sent to the officials, who refused to take any action in the matter, and as a consequence the property was destroyed and everything stolen. The owner of the property and the man in charge were both taken, and after being beaten were put in prison, where the owner still remains and is likely to, until his money is all gone. One noticeable feature in this case is that one of the principal causes was one of the yamen runners. So long as the official is allowed to take sides with the people against the foreigners there will always be disturbances. One would think that the various governments would awake to the necessity of showing power and asserting their rights. Surely after all that has transpired in the Yangtze ports there will be some show of authority. However, for the present we are feeling pretty safe, as the Li and two Chinese gunboats remain on guard, but what would happen if they should leave we cannot tell.—N. C. Daily News.

## CONSUL MOSBY'S STORY.

Colonel John Mosby, the famous confederate raider, and well-known as the U. S. Consul here a few years ago, recently made a visit to Atlanta, Ga., and received much attention from the confederate veterans there. One of them asked him how he came to ally himself with the republican party, which he answered by saying—

"I surrendered at Lynchburg. I think I was about the last man to give in. I do know any way that I was the only confederate officer who was outwitted by the United States government. When Lee surrendered I was in the lower end of the valley with about 200 men. General Hancock was at Winchester with 40,000 men. He demanded my surrender and I declined to comply, asking for a ten days' truce, because I wanted to know what General Johnston was going to do. Hancock telegraphed Secretary Stanton the situation, saying that he would under a flag of truce, have a conference with me. Stanton thought Hancock intended to come in person and telegraphed him not to do so, as I would likely be guilty of some act of treachery. Later I sent Colonel Chapman with a flag of truce to meet Hancock's man, who was General Chapman of New York. An armistice of five days was agreed upon, but when it was out we had heard nothing from Johnston. Then Hancock

made another demand and said if I did not surrender he would march his army up the valley and devastate it. I could not surrender honorably because I did not know what Johnston was going to do. I disbanded my army and started for the James river. Before getting there I heard Johnston had surrendered, and went to my father's home near Lynchburg. General Gregg was in charge there, and through friends he began negotiating for my surrender. General Gregg telegraphed to Washington, and was told to receive me and give me my parole. This was brought to me, and on the day agreed upon I went to Lynchburg in a buggy and went to my brother's law office. For safety I carried my pistols with me and laid them down on the table in the office, then said—'General Gregg that I was in town and ready to surrender.' In the meantime, the colonel continued after a pause, 'General Gregg had been instructed by Secretary Stanton to arrest me and send me on. Gregg was an honorable man. He knew that I had come in on his statement that I would be paroled, and he sent a man to me telling me of his subsequent orders. The man said something about arresting me, and I picked up my pistols, saying: 'I came here to be paroled and not arrested, and I'll tell the man who tries to take me.' The man left with a peculiar smile and I got out of Lynchburg. Gregg did not molest me then, but twenty-four hours later sent a squad to arrest me. They went to my father's house, but of course I wasn't there. General Gregg finally got an order from General Grant to parole me. Then I went in and gave myself up. I became an admirer of Grant and ought to have been. I have been censured for it but not by those who know the story.

"With my people I went to Warrenton, Va., and set down to law. Every time I'd lead the country some petty provost marshal would arrest me. It was a ceaseless annoyance, besides being a constant source of anxiety to my wife and children. My wife left home for Baltimore, and in passing through Washington without my knowledge decided to call on President Johnson. Her father and Johnson had been bosom friends before the war and had been in the same congress. She made herself known to Johnson, and he not only refused her request, but treated her rudely. As she was leaving the White House, my son Reverly, a boy of ten, said: 'Mamma, go and see General Grant.' 'Mrs. Mosby did go and see General Grant. He received her kindly and treated her with the greatest courtesy. When he had heard her through he wrote me a passport, which was ever after a protection, and I have that letter now in General Grant's own handwriting in my trunk at San Francisco.

"Then in '78, he went on, 'when Grant and I were before the people, Grant was terribly abused and I took the stump for him to refute the abuse, and these were the only political speeches I ever made. I never accepted anything from Grant, because I promised the people in my speeches I never would.'

"How many times were you wounded?" the colonel was asked.

"Six times, and I carry a Yankee bullet in my thigh now."

"Were you ever captured?" "No, but I had two or three mighty narrow escapes." In December, 1864, after some hard fighting with Illinois troops, in which we were scattered, I, with Tommy Love, one of my best men, stopped one night at Mr. Lake's, near the river. Our horses were hitched outside the yard and a squad of Yankees in passing saw them. They surrounded the house and one of them shot at me through a window. The ball struck me in the side and passed around to my back bone. I knew I was hard hit, but before the Yankees came in my coat was under the bed. I had put my hand on the bloody wound and smeared it over my mouth, giving me the appearance of an internal hemorrhage. The Yankees did not know me. They thought I was one of Mosby's men, but they were unable to prove it. I looked as if I was done for, and after taking my clothing and boots they left. I knew that as soon as they went into my pockets they'd find out who I was and would come back for me, so I got the family to put me into an ox-cart, cover me with fodder and a negro drove me away. Soon after I was gone the Yankees came galloping back. They had found whose clothing they had and they wanted me. But I was safe in the mountains.

The colonel hesitated a second, and then, with a peculiar smile, remarked: "And, do you know that negro ran away the very next day."

## TEN DAYS LOST FROM A LIFE.

Have you ever tried to fancy how it might seem (having been dead) to come to life again? Let me tell you what happened to me once.

Early in the spring of 1871 I was thrown from a carriage and seriously hurt. The chief injury was to the right leg below the knee—a deep and ragged cut made by a sharp-edged stone. The first surgical attention given it was hasty and unscientific, yet thus I journeyed 200 miles to my home in the country. Blood-poisoning followed. Then several weeks of acute pain and exhausting fever. Then the crisis. For ten days and nights I was absolutely unconscious—I was virtually dead. The heart still beat feebly, but the mind was sunk under Oblivion's sea. Of that time I never remembered anything; it lay out of my history.

One morning I found myself—I was back to the world I used to live in; I saw bonding over me the dear faces I used to know. The fever was gone; the pain was gone; my head was cool and clear. My wife opened wide the windows. Oh, the bright sun! Oh, the sweet, warm breeze! Oh, the birds' song! Oh, to see the clouds of apple blossoms that glorified the old orchard! Oh, to be able to hear familiar voices once more! The experience was very suggestive. As I awoke before I understood the Divine doctrine of the resurrection of the dead.

So much for my story. Now let me tell you another man's story, as he told it to me. He is an American named Alderson, and lives at a place called Sink's Grove, West Virginia. He is a gentleman of high character. He said: "Seven years ago to-day I took my weight on the scales, in company with two or three friends. I weighed exactly 185 pounds, and was never in better health in my life. I could work without effort and sleep like a tired baby. Two months later I began to feel heavy and dull. I was more or less pale in my skin, and lower part of the back. I lost my appetite, and the kidney secretion was dark, thick, and scanty. Six weeks after I was down with the dropsy. For four months I suffered like a martyr on the rack. The lightest food lay on my stomach like cold iron. There was a nasty metallic taste in my mouth at all times, and I was filled up with something so sour that it bit my throat like vinegar. My skin got yellow, and my feet and hands cold and damp. My tongue was coated. I had spells of giddiness and palpitation of the heart to that degree I expected to tumble down and die almost every day.

"I was in this condition five years. Every remedy I heard of I tried, and good physicians did all they knew how to do. Yet I kept slipping down the hill. There came a cough. No cough medicine had any effect on it. People whispered, 'He's going with consumption,' and I thought so, too. But it wasn't consumption. Not a bit. My lungs were sound as a new-bellows, so I found out—afterwards. This is a common mistake. I threw up every evening some milk. The doctor said I must get better or die, and that right away. I was now too weak to walk; I could only totter and stagger.

"A friend came in one day and said, 'Alderson, you are in bad form. I wish I had known it sooner, but I'm afraid it's too late now.' 'What would you have done?' I asked. 'I should have insisted on your taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and nothing else,' he replied. 'I have seen it cure lots of such cases, though none as bad as yours.' 'Let us try it now,' I begged. We did so; one bottle seemed to do me no good. Weeks went by, and I stuck to Mother Seigel's I began to sleep and eat a little. I was able to go out in a few days afterwards. One day, being hungry, I ate a full meal at the house of a neighbour. It was the first for months; I was afraid it would kill me. Did it? No, I felt the better for it. 'Hurray for Mother Seigel,' I cried; 'she will cure me.' And she did. To-day I am as healthy and hearty as I was on New Year's Day, 1883.

"My disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, and dropsy is one of its most alarming symptoms. When the liver and kidneys are partially paralysed, the fluids of the body remain in the tissues, which is dropsy. I tell you the ailment above all others to be afraid of is the one I had, and the only cure for it that I know of is the remedy that snatched me almost from the very jaws of death."

Thus happily ended the experience of my American friend.

R. W. S. —Advt.

London, Oct. 27, 1890.

## To-day's Advertisements.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Association will be held at the Rooms, College Chambers, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock. Members and friends are urged to attend. Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [909]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING, the 26th June.

THE "MILITARY MUMMERS"

will play

Byron's Great Comedy

"COURTSHIP."

Full of wit and humour.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN OF RESERVED SEATS at Messrs. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co., Music Warehouse.

Under the Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [900]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW, JUNE 27TH.

M. GEO. C. MILN, Supported by MISS LOUISE JORDAN AND COMPANY.

Bulwer Lytton's Great Masterpiece "RICHELIEU."

Mr. MILN as Cardinal Richelieu. Miss JORDAN as Julie de Mortemar.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

PRICES \$2 and \$1.

Box Plan Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [879]

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$250,000

DIVIDED INTO 2,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

Payments \$10 on application \$27.50 on allotment and the balance as and when required.

General Managers: Messrs. MEYER & Co.

Consulting Committee: H. W. DICK, Esq., (W. Hewett & Co.) CHAS. J. HIRST, Esq., (Stollerhoff & Hirst), C. S. SHARP, Esq., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

Bankers: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors: Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON.

Architects: Messrs. PALMER & TURNER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of

Storing business at present and for many years carried on at Victoria, Hongkong, by Messrs. MEYER & Co., and connection with such business to acquire the valuable properties situated at Wanchai, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 29, formerly known as Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30 and 30A and Island Lots Nos. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 613, 614 and 615.

A number of the buildings covering these two properties are let to monthly tenants, and the balance of the business can be obtained on application at the Office of Messrs. Meyer & Co.

The purchase price for the two properties, which is to include the goodwill of Messrs. Meyer & Co.'s Storage business is \$253,500, of which \$100,000 will remain on Mortgage, and of the remaining \$153,500 the sum of \$56,350 will be paid to the Vendors by the allotment of 1,500 shares in the Company, on each of which \$17.50 shall be deemed to have been paid up, and the balance of \$38,850 will be paid in cash.

All expenses in connection with the formation and registration of the Company will be borne and paid by the Vendors.

Applications for 700 Shares have already been received, and the balance of 400 Shares is now offered for subscription by the public.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers and at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, of 35, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and should be filled up and forwarded to the Company's Bankers on or before the 30th day of June, 1891.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors. Dated the 26th day of June, 1891. [915]

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak, and at BELILIOS TERRACE.

ROOM and SHOP in BEACONFIELD ARCADE, GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [916]

## Intimations.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. B. FAIRALL & CO'S STOCK-IN-TRADE. AND REDUCED PRICES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. Queen's Road, and Duddell Street, Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [368]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1891.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

21 ARTISTES

of EXCEPTIONAL VOCAL ABILITY.

Have arrived per S.S. Pekin.

And will give their Opening Performance as above.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st July,

In Von Suppe's Great Opera

"BOCCACCIO."

Season Ticket Coupon (of Twelve Tickets) available for any of the Company's Performances, \$24.

GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, for Season Tickets only, till Saturday next, inclusive.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. Hongkong 25th June, 1891. [890]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager. Hongkong, 16th June, 1891. [872]

## NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL to their Steam Factory at Wanchai at the end of the current month, their large and splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at their Show-room, "Connaught House," Queen's Road Central, is now offered during this month at greatly reduced prices.

MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [816]

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKES WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's" World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1891.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

21 ARTISTES

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Have arrived per S.S. Pekin.



